TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED ETATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEUTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUP-PRESSING INSURRECTION OR REHELLION, SHALL NOT BE QUES TIONED. "- SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

I CONSIDER IT THE AGLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER-COMMEND IT TO ALL COMRADES OF THE ORDER." PAUL VANDERVOORT,

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY. One Dollar per Year.

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FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD MAT TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ERTISING RATES - WANTS (PER ADATE LINE

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS BECOMD-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 17, 1883.

mber of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending May follows: Original, 1,113; in-142; re-issue, 61; restoration, 22; duplicate, 12; accrued pensions, 56; pensions under act of March 3d, 1883, 760; total,

WE cannot undertake to publish communications written on both sides of the paper, nor return rejected articles unless the necessary stamps are furnished for that purpose. Correspondents whose letters fail to appear in our columns should make a note of this fact.

MEMORIAL DAY will furnish an excellent opportunity to our readers to persuade such of their comrades as are not already sub-THE TRIBUNE to enroll their our lists, and we shall be happy to mail sample copies for distribution to any address on receipt of a request stating the number desired. In the columns of THE TEIBUNE the memory of our fallen heroes is kept green the year round.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VAN DERVOORT and Surgeon-General Ames, as will be seen by reference to our Grand Army columns. San Francisco on the 30th of April, and, after a week spent in inspecting the Posts of the Department, set sail for Portland for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Order in Oregon and Washington Territory. They met with an enthusiastic reception on the Pacific coast, and their tour promises to be productive of substantial and permanent benefit to the interests of our occidental Departments.

INASMUCH as THE TRIBUNE goes to press at the very hour that the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are assembling at the capital to hold their annual Reunion, it is impossible to present in this issue a report of their proceedings, but in number we shall print a full acne festivities, including the formal oration by Major Maginnis, the poem by be delivered at the Society banquet. It now seems probable that General McClellan will be present at the latter event.

AFTER this week the price of the Waterbury Watch, except when ordered in cona new subscription or the reold subscription to THE TRIBbe \$3.50 instead of \$2.75, as at We shall continue, however, to watch and a copy of THE TRIBne year for the sum of \$3.75, and wish to obtain a handsome and reliable time-keeper at a trifling cost, as well as the largest and best family newspaper in the country, will do well to take advantage of the offer.

special premiums offered by THE TRIBUNE for the five largest clubs of new subscribers will not expire until June 15, it is not too my of our club-raisers to enter the It ought not to take any longer to company of recruits for THE than it did twenty years or so ago for the Government, and among our readers there are some who accomplished eat in much less time. To work. ades, and by the 15th of June let us have at least one more new regiment of army.

a large number of orders for the series of tion with subscriptions the THE TRIBUNE. evident that our readers are not perceive the value of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain a good war library at trifling cost. All the books anpage are of the most interesting and trust- part of the country which is so well worth sympathetic friend that will never turn a worthy character, and among them, it will visiting as Colorado, where the glories of the be observed, is Swinton's "Campaigns of the Rocky Mountains may be seen nowadays may be within its power, smooth away their Army of the Potomac," which is universally without the discomforts to which tourists troubles and relieve their anxieties.

that has ever been published. Examine the list carefully and forward your orders at

#### Welcome, Army of the Potomac!

of the capital are gay with military trappings, and the clash of martial music fills the air. They are assembling here who once composed that bulwark of National COMMANDERS ON CHIEF, G. A. R. defense-the Army of the Potomac. Eighteen years have rolled by since that victorious host, returning from the scene of its final triumph, unrolled itself-a magnificent and soul-stirring pageant-before our eyes, and then in an instant vanished forever; but time has not dimmed the luster of its fame nor age effaced the memory of its virtues. There are other armies the recollection of whose achievements is dear to us, but it fell to the lot of this incomparable body of patriots to be pitted against the head of rebellion at the very incipiency of the struggle and confronting it continuously for AP CORRESPONDENCE .- CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED four long years, to be the weapon with which the finishing blow was at last dealt to it This was an army, indeed, of which it might truthfully be said that it was the incarnation of a people's patriotism, and alike under small and great commanders, and in the face of defeat as well as victory, bore itself as if the destiny of the Republic rested on its shoulders. The victim of many blunders, it retrieved them all. The gallantry that was unavailing at Manassas triumphed at Antietam; the desperate valor that proved vain at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville won the day at Gettysburg; the heroism that was fruitless at Cold Harbor was at Five Forks crowned with glory. Through ten campaigns-some disastrons, all bloodythis intrepid organization retained its vitality; suffering a change of commanders six several times, it never lost its esprit du corps. View it from any standpoint you please the record of the Army of the Potomac is one of sublime devotion and unfaltering was always in process of reconstruction, but the original leaven always sufficed to leaven the new elements in its composition, and from the Potomac to the Appomattox no emergency found it hesitating.

Insensible alike to defeat and exposure, it stood ready to fight by day or by night-a hopeless fight, if it was to be, or a winning one, if occasion favored. And this is crowning glory of the Army of the Potomae: That crushing disasters never crushed it; but, receiving heavy blows, it returned still heavier, and, swept back again and again from the goal of its hopes, it as often renewed the struggle, and never, never

# The Next National Encampment.

Elsewhere in our columns, this week, we

cers of the Grand Army, together with the roll of Delegates and Alternates to the next National Encampment, which our comrades will doubtless find of great value for future reference. The Grand Army, it will be observed, now numbers twenty-nine permanent and five provisional Departments, and its total membership at the present time cannot be much less than one hundred and seventy or eighty thousand, while there are good reasons for believing that by the end of the last quarter of the administration year the total will reach fully two hundred thousand. In many, if not all, of the Departments Memorial Day will be made the occasion of special efforts in the way of obtaining new recruits, and the friendly rivalry which has sprung up between them will doubtless have a happy effect upon their labors. Under any circumstances, the record will show that the past year has been by far the most prosperous in the history of the Order, and the George Alfred Townsend and the speeches to National Encampment, as a consequence, will partake somewhat of the character of a general jubilee. To that event, indeed, our comrades everywhere seem to be looking forward with the most keen and active interest, and although the city of Denver, which the last National Encampment selected as its next place of meeting, is more than half-way across the continent, the gathering of veterans there promises to exceed in numbers and enthusiasm any Grand Army assemblage of former years. Remote partments will send large delegations in while from the great West many Posts will attend in a body. That our comrades, however numerous may be the attendance, will be hospitably entertained by their old com-As the period of competition for the panions in arms of Denver and Colorado goes without saying, but it is worthy of note that the citizens generally of the Centennial State regard the meeting of the National Encampment at Denver as a high compliment and seem to fairly rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded to reveal the extent of their resources. As stated some time ago, the State Legislature voted an appropriation of \$20,000 to defray the expenses of the occasion, the Denver authorities set apart a similar sum, we believe, for the purpose, and the Union Pacific Railroad has provided a to muster into THE TRIBUNE'S handsome site, contiguous to the city, for a military camp. But aside from the preparations that have been made for the Encamp-During the past week we have received ment itself, arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the visitors military histories which we offer in connec- in the way of excursions to nearly all the picturesque points for which Colorado is famous, so that, independent of the pleasure afforded by the Reunion, the participants are certain to be liberally recompensed for the fatigue and expense which so long a in the list printed on our eighth journey will entail. There is, indeed, no

years ago was a village of some five or six thousand inhabitants, is now a great busieighty thousand and the metropolitan spirit As we go to press, this week, the streets of New York or Chicago. Every comrade should attend the National Encampment.

#### Our Weekly Camp-Fire.

A subscriber, at Madison, Wis., who writes to inquire whether it is possible to obtain: complete file of THE TRIBUNE for the State Historical Society, remarks, in the course of his letter, that "the war sketches in THE TRIBUNE have too much historic value to be lost. They are correct and reliable, because written by eye-witnesses who have no selfish interest to serve and who content themselves with simply stating facts-a thing that can be said of very few modern historians." There is a large measure of truth in this observation, as any one can see for himself by referring to the soldiers' letters printed in the present issue. There is probably not a battle, engagement or skirmish that occurred during the entire war, of which there is not some survivor among our fifty thousand subscribers, and scarcely a day goes by in which we do not receive some interesting personal narrative in regard to events of historic importance, the publication of which naturally has the effect of drawing out criticisms and reminiscences from fresh sources. Many incidents overlooked by the historians are thus brought to light, and not infrequently a new significance is imparted to military movements, the true character of which would otherwise remain veiled in obscurity.

The fact is, that while we have in the various histories prepared by professional miltary writers a trustworthy record of the campaigns of the civil war, regarded from the officer's standpoint, the story of the struggle as the private soldier saw it, is now being the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and it cannot be otherwise than that the individual experiences and impressions there described will at some future time furnish the materials for a new, juster and more comprehensive narrative of our great American conflict. It is certainly highly desirable that while so large a proportion of the participants in the war of the rebellion are still alive, the pages of history should be purged. so far as possible, of errors, and this can best be effected by means of such discussions of military operations as those which are now

going on in our columns. In another respect, also, these contributions to the unwritten history of the war serve an excellent purpose. An Ohio comrade writes us that he "shall ever feel grateful" to THE TRIBUNE for publishing his secount of a certain engagement, since it print a list of National and Department offibrought him letters from many of his old comrades of whose whereabouts he was in ignorance, including his old brigade commander, and this is only one of hundreds of similar cases. The page of THE TRIBUNE which is devoted to the publication of these personal reminiscences may be fitly compared, indeed, to a monster Camp-fire, around which fifty thousand veterans gather every reason and flow of soul THE TRIBUNE invites all who will to contribute. Numerous as have been the story-tellers, they comprise but a small proportion of those who are capable of furnishing entertainment and in struction for this weekly assemblage of veterans, and the columns of THE TRIBUNE are always open for the publication of their

> The Tribune and Woman's Work. With a view to making THE TRIBUNE more helpful than ever to the loyal women of the country, whose claims upon its consideration are scarcely less urgent than those of our veterans themselves, we have merged our department of "Woman's Auxiliaries" in the larger and more comprehensive one of" Loyal Woman's Work," and it will hereafter be conducted by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of Forsyth Post, Toledo, Ohio, with whose accomplishments our readers are already well acquainted. In her opening inform our readers concerning the prevailing fashions and the state of decorative art. as to furnish sound, sensible, and really helpful advice in regard to matters of homely interest. As Mrs. Sherwood sagely observes, but a comparatively small proportion of the women of the country are interested in the former, except in a general way, and THE TRIBUNE can render a greater service by telling how to care for the sick, or keep house easily, or make one dollar take the

But, in order to give wise and discreet counsel, it is necessary to know beforehand the need for it, and the value of the department to our readers will therefore depend to a great extent upon the freedom and frequency with which the wives and daughters of our comrades and our loyal women generally appeal to it. We want them to feel that their letters will be as welcome as those which come to us laden with news of the Grand Army or prison experiences and descriptions of battles, and that their stories of domestic trials and perplexities will receive equally appreciative and thoughtful consideration. We want them to feel that in THE TRIBUNE they have a trusty and deaf ear to their call for aid, but, so far as

rate history of that splendid organization whose characteristics are so typical of the is proposed to hold in our columns cannot for pensions as unwarrantably large, they progressive spirit of the West as the "Queen | fail, indeed, to be productive of great and City of the Plains." Denver, which ten lasting good. As Mrs. Sherwood points and strength and opportunity which our out, the publication of letters giving the experiences of those who have been particuness center, with a population of seventy or | larly successful may prove an example and an incentive for those who are still struggling against adversity, while, on the other and every Post that can possibly do so hand, the publication of the experiences of the poor and unfortunate may raise up for them new friends and allies. Thus the loyal woman of the country will become mutually helpful to each other, and life for all will take on a brighter and more cheerful aspect.

We trust, therefore, that their letters will pour in upon us by the hundreds and by the thousands. Whatever the subject of their communications-whatever the matter in regard to which they may wish to secure advice or information-they will always be welcome.

A Memorial-Not a Festival. The extent to which the general public ave of late years participated in the observance of Memorial Day is justly regarded by our veterans as an indication that the anniversary has taken deep root in the Nation's affections, but there is always danger that a popular holiday, however sacred its origin and solemn the event which it commemorates, will degenerate into a mere occasion for merrymaking, and our comrades of the Grand Army cannot be too careful, therefore, to conduct their memorial rites and ceremonies with becoming dignity and decorum. Not merely their speech, but their personal bearing, should reveal the veneration which they feel for the duties of the day, and equally while marching in procession or strewing the memorial flowers, or engaged in the literary and musical exercises that follow, their demeanor should be such as to impress the public with a sense of the real significance and meaning of the anniversary. At such a time levity is sadly out of place, and his must be a trifling and shallow given to the public for the first time through | nature that, amid such surroundings, would

descend to it. To our eyes there is no spectacle at once so touching and impressive as a column of gray-haired veterans bearing through the crowded streets the floral emblems of remembrance. It carries us back to the time when the hands that are now filled with blossoms clutched the sword and the musket, and it carries us forward to the day when, meekly folded across the breast the strength and the tendernes shall have gone out from them forever.

And then the scene at the graves of our comrades, when the flowers are scattered, or, it may be, the colors they so dearly loved planted over the sacred sod-is it not enough to stir the most sluggish pulse to see how the soldier remembers?

And now, when the sound of the farewell volley has died away, and from the lips of the orator fall the burning words that tell the story of the soldier's valor, is there aught more potent to replenish the springs of patriotism than the inspiration of this

Let us take care, then, that upon the observance of Memorial Day no thoughtless act intrudes, no frivolity mars its beauty, no unseemly mirth disturbs its deep solemweek to compare experiences and exchange | nity. Consecrated to the dead, let us keep fraternal greetings. And to this feast of this anniversary unsullied by the wanton touch of Momus.

### A Fact Worth Remembering, The exploits of the boy soldier have often

been the theme of admiring comment, and scarcely a week passes that the columns of THE TRIBUNE do not contain some illustration of his valor, but what is not so frequently remarked is the fact that those who entered the army while yet in their youth or early manhood, sacrificed opportunities of acquiring an education or learning a trade, which those who remained at home were able to profit by. To this circumstance is largely due the inability of many of our veterans to-day to earn a comfortable living. Retiring from the service after three or four years of constant exposure to hardships and dangers, calculated in themselves to undermine the strongest constitution, their lack of professional and business training placed them at a serious disadvantage, in many instances, as compared with those who had already laid the foundaarticle Mrs. Sherwood outlines the objects | tions of a competence, if not a fortune, and of this new department with such clearness | forced them to seek out new fields of labor. addition to their official representatives, that further comment is hardly necessary. Upon no other theory can the extensive that took place immediately after the war, and is still going on, be satisfactorily explained. To many this exodus brought good fortune, and by energy, perseverence and industry, they long ago succeeded in acquiring the social position to which the sharpness of competition in the overcrowded cities of the East forbade them to aspire. Among the prosperous farmers and business men of the West the soldier is everywhere conspicuous. But there were many, also, who saw their hopes turn to ashes in their hands. Unforeseen obstacles success presented themselves in the shape of grasshopper scourges, prairie fires, destructive drouths and withering frosts, and it is not strange that physical infirmities, originally contracted in the service, should have declared themselves as incident of such a harsh and untoward expe-

> These are not mere sentimental considerations. Denude our schools and the trades of the youth of the Nation to-day, and remove from them the opportunity to fit themseves for the struggle for existence. and the result would be the same-an immediate increase in the number of those unable to earn a livelihood. This is a great hands of the public. If at times they are

should bear in mind that, but for the time veterans sacrificed in their country's service, they might to-day be sharing to the full the general prosperity of the Nation.

### A Wonder of the Age. One week from to-day the colossal struct-

to an event of so much importance. Invitations have been extended to persons of distinction in all parts of the country to join the inaugural procession across the bridge, and among those who are expected to be present is the President of the United States. There will be a military escort, of course and, on the Brooklyn side, the trustees will formally turn over the completed work to the mayors of the two cities, after which there will be more or less felicitous speechmaking. The occasion well deserves, indeed, all the pomp and glory with which it is proposed to invest it. Although purely local in its character and purpose, the construction of this great work long ago became an object of world-wide interest, and its completion will be regarded everywhere with something of the pride and satisfaction which the tunneling of the Alps, the opening of the Suez Canal, and the laying of the first submarine cable excited. It is true that the execution of such an undertaking of mechanics, but the conception itself was bold and daring, and the project, alike as respects the time consumed, the labor required, the materials employed, and the money expended, will take rank among the greatest feats of an age that will always be

celebrated for its vast undertakings. Upon this gigantic enterprise was spent no less a sum than fifteen million of dollars. and the result is a bridge a mile in length two steel cables, fifteen inches each in diameter, at a height nowhere less than one hundred and thirty-five feet above the East River, and forming between the two cities a haps ninety, and would throw down the as to which of the internal revenue collectors public highway as safe and commodious as check, and say, if it were eighty-five, 'Give any metropolitan thoroughfare! Regarded as a triumph of mechanical skill simply, it is a prodigy which dwarfs all previous achievements in the same direction on both sides of the ocean.

As to its utility, that, perhaps, is still somewhat problematical, inasmuch as for some time to come toll will be exacted from every person who crosses it, either on foot or by car, carriage, or vehicle of any description, and it is, therefore, not likely to be used as freely as would be the case were it made absolutely free. We observe, however, that the New York papers are already beginning to speculate upon the practicability of uniting the two cities in a single corporation, and that a company has been projected for the erection of another bridge further up the river, and these are surely significant indications of the drift of public opinion as to the effect which the establishment of rapid transit between these centres of population is likely to have upon their mutual fortunes. New York has a wonderful expansive force, and it would not be strange, considering the restrictions which the conformation of her territory imposes on the operation of that force, if the opening of this new outlet for her teeming population should have results quite as important as any that have yet been predicated upon it.

The Grand Army men of Brooklyn appointed a ommittee lately to wait on the bridge trustees and isk for the appointment of war veterans as watchmen. The committee saw Mr. Stranahan and were informed by him that their wishes could not be aceded to. He said the matter of appointment had been delegated to Assistant Engineer Martin, and that he had been instructed to employ no one over Grand Army men.-N. Y. Sun.

thirty-five years of age, which would rule out the What a small, contemptible business this is! If the bridge trustees are really anxious to secure capable men as watchmen the proper thing to do is to set up a standard of physical and moral requirements, and let the fitness of every applicant be measured thereby. No man can be said to have reached his prime at thirty-five, and it is simply absurd to pretend that at forty-five or fifty years of age he is incapable of discharging the simple duties of a watchmen. As is very well known, some of the most active, and certainly the most efficient, officers on the New York police force are men of middle age; and if they make good patrolmen, why not watchmen? The truth is, we suppose, that in adopting this foolish rule the bridge trustees have had an eye to the political advantages to be derived from the distribution of their patronage. With so many ward strikers and campaign bummers to take care of they doubtless thought it would be a smart thing to bar out the members of the Grand Army entirely. But perhaps it may not prove such a clever trick after all. The soldier is not yet played out in New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, have just issued, in handsome style, "In the Shadow of the Pyrenees, from Basque-Land to Carcassonne,"-a book of travel from the gifted pen of Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. It opens with a graphic description of Bayonne, and in succeeding chapters treats of different points of historic interest in a journey through the south of France. This section of country is a most attractive one to the tourist and health seeker, and Dr. Vincent's description brings its dis-tinctive features vividly before his readers. The book is illustrated with four admirably executed etchings by James D. Smillie, R. Swain Gifford, and Leroy M. Yale, and four carefully drawn maps give an adequate idea of the topography of the region.

# THE MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book for June completes its in the country, and well deserves the uneand impressive truth and it ought to receive the most thoughtful consideration at the Hall; "Such a Little Simpleton," by Estelle the Potomac, which is universally without the discomforts to which tourists troubles and relieve their anxieties.

hands of the public. If at times they are gusta de Bubna; "Merlin," by Hollis Free-gusta de Bubna; "Merlin," by Hollis Free-gusta de Bubna; "Merlin," by Hollis Free-gusta de Bubna; "Morlin," by Thee.

March, are all meritorious, and their perusal will pass an hour or two very pleasantly. The fashion notes and plates-of which this magazine makes a specialty-will be found of interest and value to the lady readers. The number

also contains several pleasing poems. The Grand Army Magazine for May is an interesting number. Its table of contents includes: "Grand Army, Collegiate and Military Institute;" "An Excursion into Italy," by Edith H. Harrison: "The Future of the United States Army," by General H. G. Thomas; "A ure spanning the East River between New Reminiscence," by Mary A. Denison; "The First Opera Troupe in Colorado," (II,) by A. York and Brooklyn will be thrown open to Kaufman; "The Beauty of Norman Architravel with public ceremonies appropriate tecture," by Briton; "The Truth About Journalism," by G. R. Dill; "Stronger than Love," a serial story, by D. W. Moulton. There are also a number of poems, illustrations and short editorial paragraphs.

#### SMALL TALK

### About Men and Things.

A few days ago a gentleman asked Congressman Morrison, of Illinois, whether he was candidate for the Presidency.

"Why shouldn't I be?" replied honest William, the champion of the ultra free-trade party in Congress.

"I don't know," responded the gentleman.

How is your personal record?" "Hanged if I know," says Morrison ; "wait antil I get nominated; if I do, then I'll find

"You people are out of business now?" was emarked to one of the restaurateurs of the Senate the other day.

"Yes," replied the gentleman with the white apron, "we are out for a while, but our friends will be back again in the fall. We do a heap of business while we are going, though. Some of our Senators spend a good deal of money; others are very careful. Some of them always go on tick and run up a bill to the end of the involves the discovery of no new principle | month, and some always pay cash as they go. Senator Morrill always has the most money in his pocket. He always carries it in a leather wallet, in an inside vest pocket, and he goes down as carefully as though he was feeling for tacks, brings it up, takes out a roll as big as a man's arm, and pays his bill. He never gets trust for a cent's worth. The biggest bilis car- Tennessee, having on their lappels the silver ried by anybody are handed up by Sawyer, of clover leaf. One of Logan's men accosted them Wisconsin. He strolls in, takes his lunch, and said: 'What's that thing?' The other rewhich is usually very moderate for a fat man. waddles back to the counter and probably hands out a hundred dollar bill to be exchanged. I have seen him do that every day and eighty feet in width, suspended from for a week. Old Judge Davis was the funniest That is the origin of the badge of Logan's corps, man to deal with you ever saw. He was very | which is a cartridge-box marked 40." particular to a cent about what he spent, and probably take eighty-five cents worth or per- about to take up the settlement of the question me a quarter.' In that way the old fellow knew well enough that he was getting ten cents the best of the house, but we always gave the Judge what he wanted, and we would thus reduce his check for him three or four times a week, to the extent of five, ten, or fifteen cents. He knew well enough what he was about, and in the same way he would buy | the Government can afford to abolish. Concigars. He would say, 'Give me the best cigar you have,' and we would throw him out a eigar that was two for a quarter, and he would lay down twelve cents and take one. They say that next to Fair he was the richest man in the Senate. At any rate, he never fooled away

any of his money. Don Cameron is the best customer we have. Why, I have drawn the corks from eighteen quart bottles for him in one day, and his bill often runs to \$300 per month. Of all the cusomers we have had come in here, he is the best, and I used to like to get a chance to chalk up for him when he got to going. Some of the enators never eat here. There is Jones, of Florida, he never seems to eat at all, but he is as regular as clock work in coming down. When anything was going on in the Senate last session he would seem to get excited, and every thirty minutes regularly he would be here, and call for his cup of 'cold tea.' Logan | -Boston Transcript. always lunches with us, but he is a very moderate eater, never takes any wine or 'cold tea,' usually drinking milk and eating some crackers. He never runs an account, but pays as he

"The Democrats don't spend as much money with us as the Republicans, and about the only good customer we had on that side last session was McPherson, of New Jersey. He sometimes takes a big dinner and has lots of money." With these ruminations as to the peculiarities of his guests, the polite restaurateur passed on with the remark that spring was

very slow coming this year.

friends in Washington that he resigned the position of Treasurer of the United States without knowing exactly what he was going into. It seems, however, that he had been in New York inquiring into the affairs of the trust company whose future head he was to be, for some time before he discovered that, for some reason, the place would not be congenial or profitable to him. He thereupon resigns very quietly, and is to take another residency,-this time of a bronze foundry. The trust company with which he expected to connect himself, when he left the Treasury, has a history. It has made one or two attempts to start in business, but has never done much. It is really little else but a very broad charter, which was obtained by Boss Tweed at the time he owned the Albany legislature, with the expectation of selling it to the New York Stock Exchange, owing to the wonderfully elastic provisions which it contains. He could not make the trade, however, with the New York capitalists, and the charter speculation was brought to a sudden termination by the prise; but, for some reason, it seems to be ill- | Transcript. fated, and probably will not be heard of after Gilfillan's retirement. Mr. Boutwell has also gone out of the concern.

A member of the Cabinet in General Grant's

time remarked yesterday: "I hear that First Comptroller Lawrence has taken the bull by the horns in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, and has just reared his head clear above the President, Attorney-General and Secretary Folger. The case was something like this: The Union Pacific Railroad sued the Government for money earned by carrying the paper is like trying to swing a very large cat mails over some of its leased lines, which was in a very small garret without hurting the withheld by the Government as an off-set for garret." certain money claimed to be due to the Government on account of the subsidy transactions of the main line. The Supreme Court decided that the money must be paid to the road. The attorney for the company then came to the President and represented that as this was a test suit which had been carried clear to the Supreme Court of the United States, other sums for the same service ought to be paid without an additional lawsuit over each account. It is understood that the President did | watering place. not see why not. At any rate, he referred the matter to Attorney-General Brewster, Brewster gave an opinion in favor of the road and it ing in different parts covenant to pray at least was sent by the President to the Secretary of once a week, on Thursdays, for the overthrow the Treasury for action. Mr. Folger was about to order that these accounts-which run clear up into the millions-be settled, when he was suddenly brought to his senses by the all-powerful Lawrence. Said the statesman from Belfontaine: 'I have jurisdiction over this matter and I propose to decide it. Brewster's opinions don't bind me. I shall decide it this week, and if counsel desire to argue the question they may appear and do so.' We used to have a comptroller in the days when I was in the Cabinet just like Lawrence, only a little worse. His it is proposed to held the second annual conname was Taylor. He thought he was superference of these societies in the Second Parish rior, not only to the Cabinet, Congress and the Supreme Court, but finally got to thinking that he could not even be removed by the President. One day at Cabinet meeting Boutwell fifty-third volume. It is the oldest magazine | told Grant that Taylor thought he couldn't remove him. The President smiled quietly quivocal success and prosperity which it now enjoys. Like wine, it improves with age, and we'll do: I'll remove you and then entice him out of his place by offering to make him Secretary. Then I'll have him under control.' "Old Taylor went the way of all flesh,

ever, soon after, and so lost an opportunity of being offered Boutwell's place."

A late Austrian official said yesterday: "There is one thing I have against this Govtagement.

"Well, what is it?" "It is this: that you people are such fools as o allow this man Most to come here and talk to your working people about things of which he knows nothing. He is the most ignorant demagogue in the world, and not only does he know nothing of the matters he pretends to discuss, but the worst part of it is, that he is simply a fraud who has adopted this means of getting a living. I know what I am talking about. I was in the room in Vienna when a bargain was made with Most for so much gold, and not very much at that, to be paid to him to turn informer against his party. He took the money and in return handed over to the government officials all the papers, documents and information in his possession relative to the socialistic party of which he was a mem-

"How did he arrange to keep in good standing with the laboring classes after turning

"Easy enough. The government proclaimed that this man was to be severely punished and made an example of for conspiracies with which his name was connected, and threw him into prison, from which he was quietly allowed to depart after five weeks' confinement. I heard afterward that he had taken money from the governments of Germany, France and England for information as to the political movements of their laboring classes. As to that, however, I cannot affirm of my own knowledge. But that he sold out to the Austrian government I know, because I was there in an official capacity when he did so. Now, he comes to this country and passes the hat to the laboring peoole and they put in twenty-five cents apiece for the benefit of this humbug."

The presence of so many members of the old Army of the Potomac has caused a revival of many amusing reminiscences of the war. One of the veterans was looking the other day at a programme on which was emblazoned the arms of the Society of the Army of the Potomae, and calling attention to the various corps badges, said:

"Did you ever hear how the badge of Logan's orps originated? It happened in this way: The idea of a corps badge originated in the Army of the Potomac, and it was looked upon as rather a toppish notion, at first, by the Western troops. One time, a squad of soldiers turned up in some way in the Army of the plied: 'Why, that's my corps badge. Haven't you a corps badge?' He replied: 'Yes, we have. It's a cartridge-box with forty rounds and a hundred in our pockets.' "The story got out and the idea was adopted.

President Arthur is expecting a good me visitors within the next few weeks. He is he shall behead. There are now 126 districts and therefore 126 collectors. It is proposed to reduce the districts to about ninety-five, which means that about thirty officials will be compelled to give up their hard-earned trophies and retire to private life. The most amusing part of the thing will be the unanimity with which all will agree that a reduction is necessary, but that his office is not the one which gressmen and Senators will flock to Washington to see that their friends are not beheaded.

# BEGONE, DULL CARE.

What the Funny Fellows are Saying in the News-

Lawyers are about the only class of men who uccessfully oppose a "woman's will."-Spring-

The unfortunate women who toil at the sewing machine are confronted with this additional danger: When they get mad at the machine it's certain to bring on a hemmerage. - Pittsburg Telegraph. Joaquin Miller says the daily newspaper is

the six-shooter of civilization." Then a man who carries a newspaper in his pocket is liable to be arrested for carrying concealed weapons. A young Nebraska farmer refused to marry

his betrothed because she used powder. He evidently thought it unsafe to have a match where there was so much powder. - Boston Conversation: "You say that Snaggs won't

pay you that note? Is he embarrassed?" "Well, he won't pay the note; says he can't, but he didn't seem to be a dum bit embarrassed! Never saw such cheek."-Boston Post. Mr. Abraham W. Marks, of Austin, got a di-

vorce from Rachel Wells one week after he married her, and led to the altar Kate Wells, It is somewhat surprising to Mr. Gilfillan's her sister.-Virginia City Chronicle. He loved not wisely, but two Wells, as it were.-Life. Yeast was invented in the year leaven .-

New York News. And gaming in the year won .- Henderson (N. C.) Gold Leaf. Fingers were made in the year five, and the first free lunch disappeared in the year ate .- New York "I hate grammar awful," remarked a young

lady to whom something had been said regard-

ing that study. "Do you?" replied an elderly matron; "no doubt you like it better when you become acquainted with it .- Boston Tran-Building is going on in Philadelphia so fast this spring that the man who goes to sleep on a

lot at night is liable to have a roof over his head in the morning-that is, if the police do their duty.-Philadelphia Herald. In a fit of anger Fogg so far forgot himself as

to tell Flatbush that he was as ignorant as a pig. But Fogg was sorry for it when he came to reflect upon his words, and he took early occasion to call on Flatbush and apologize. Said collapse of Tweed and the ring. An effort was he: "Flatbush, I told you you were as ignorant made to put it to an honest use by the estab- as a pig. I ought not to have said it. I have lishment of this trust company, but it has been sorry for it ever since. I have not only never thrived. Ex-Secretary Boutwell and offended you, but I have grossly insulted the Ben Butler took hold of it lately, and pro- pig. So I want to take it back." And Fogg posed, with Gilfillan at its head, to reorganize | went away with the feeling of a man who had it and make it a living and profitable enter- done the right and honorable thing .- Boston

> FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A Little Something About What Is Going On in the Religious World.

About \$1,000 has been subscribed in Brooklyn towards the proposed monument to Martin Luther, and it has been decided to organize a permanent Lutheran Society in that city.

Rev. Mr. Prout, editor of a Virginia City (Mon.) religious paper, says: "Editing this

"I like to hear that young clergyman preach," remarked a country girl of a city clergyman who stood in the rural pulpit and put on airs. "He just stands up there and tells everything

The Baptists in the State of Connecticut have purchased a large tract of land at Crescent Beach, about seven miles west of New London, and will there establish a denominational

An anti-opium prayer union has been formed in Great Britain, of which the members resid-

of the opium trade in China and elsewhere. Thirty-six thousand ministers furnish spiritual instruction and consolation for the people of England and Wales. About 28,000 of these ministers belong to the Church of England. For every 500 of the population there is a place of worship of sime kind or other.

During the past year scores of Societies of Christian Endeavor for young people have been established in various parts of the country, and Church, Portland, Me., on June 7.

The Christian Advocate declares that a church donation party is in most cases a tardy substitute for an overdue salary. It might have added that in a majority of instances they are regarded as an intolerable nuisance by the clergymen on whom they are inflicted.

Four years ago an academy on the New "This was a sly hit of Grant's at Boutwell Utah. Since that time it has had more than for having a subordinate officer over whom be appeared to have no influence. 500 pupils. This year, so far, it has acquired over 200. It is the high school of the lifteen how- | free schools established in this Territory.